

ON THE GENUS *PARACARINOLIDIA* (CICADELLIDAE:
COELIDIINAE: TERULIINI)

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ABSTRACT.—Two new species, *Paracarinolidia longiseta* and *P. glabra* from Brazil and French Guiana, respectively, are described and illustrated. A revised key to males of five known species is also presented. The genus is now known to occur in Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, and French Guiana.

Paracarinolidia Nielson is a small Neotropical teruliine genus that occurs in a rather broad region from Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia on the west to French Guiana and Brazil on the east. With the addition of two new species described in this paper, there are now five known. Three species occur exclusively in Brazil. One of the new species is from French Guiana, the other from Brazil.

Members of the genus are small and slender, with dark brown to black forewings punctuated with numerous small to large, pale ochraceous markings. The narrow, produced head and carinate lateral margins of the crown are distinctive. These characters together with the long, very slender styles separate the group from its nearest relative, *Carinolidia* Nielson.

Key to Males of *Paracarinolidia*

- 1. Aedeagus with numerous short to long setae on shaft 2
- Aedeagus without setae or with few very short setae on shaft 4
- 2(1). Aedeagus with several setae restricted to middle of shaft. 3
- Aedeagus with several setae in apical 1/4 of shaft and with a single, very long, subterminal seta (Figs. 3, 4) *longiseta*, n. sp.
- 3(2). Aedeagus with deep longitudinal cleft medially, setae uniformly short (Nielson 1979, Figs. 87, 88) *amabilis* (Linnavuori)
- Aedeagus without such cleft, two setae moderately long, the remainder uniformly short (Nielson 1979, Figs. 79, 80) *differta* Nielson
- 4(1). Aedeagus with few very short setae medially, apex of shaft narrowed, without teeth (Nielson 1979, Figs. 73, 74) *guttulata* (Stål)
- Aedeagus without setae, apex of shaft enlarged, with teeth on anterior margin (Figs. 11, 12) *glabra*, n. sp.

Paracarinolidia longiseta, n. sp.

Figs. 1–7

LENGTH.—Male 7.20 mm, female 7.70 mm.

General color dark brown to black with small to large, ivory or pale ochraceous markings on forewings, larger markings at apex of clavus, along costa, and near apex of forewings; small yellowish markings on disk of crown; clypeus and eyes dark brown to black; genae, lorae, and clypellus yellowish.

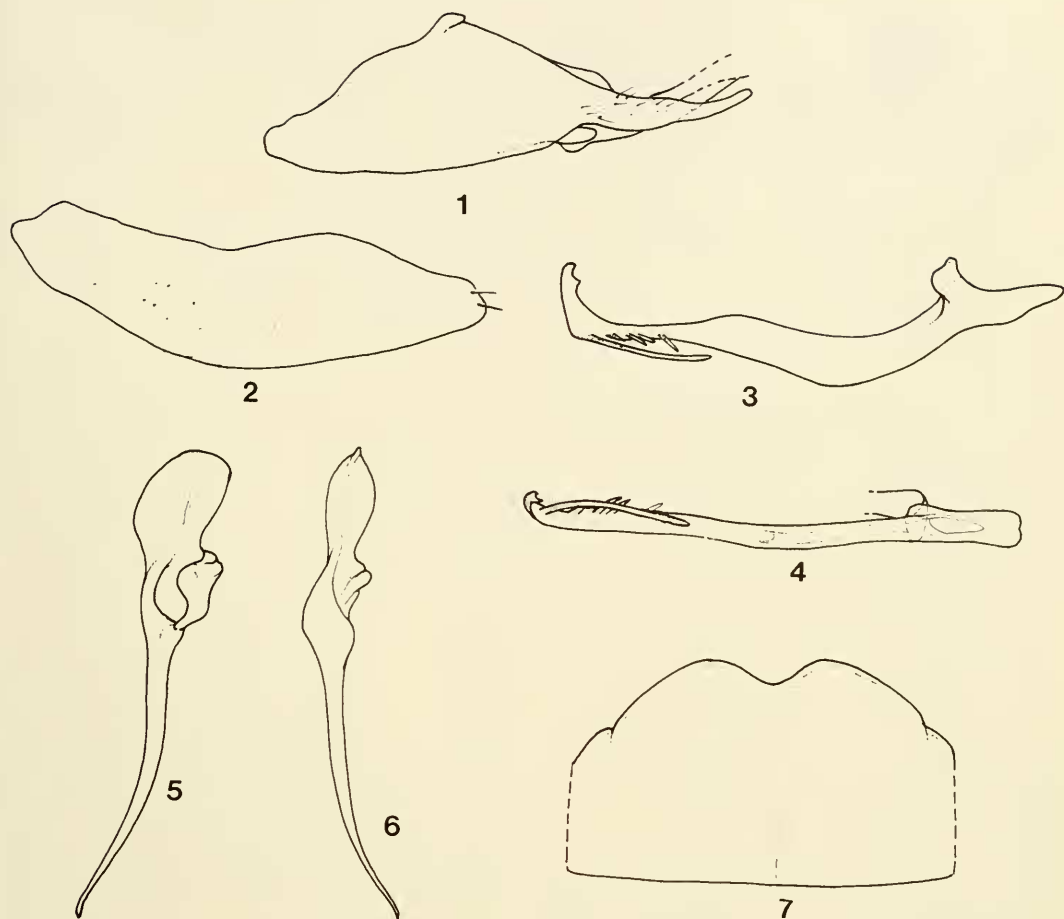
Head much narrower than pronotum; crown narrow, produced distally beyond anterior margin of eyes, lateral margins distinctly carinate; ocelli near anterior margin of crown; eyes large, nearly globular; pronotum short, median length less than median length of crown; scutellum moderately large, median length greater than median length of pronotum; forewings elongate, venation typical; clypeus long and narrow, with prominent median longitudinal carina; clypellus narrow, lateral margins nearly parallel.

MALE.—Pygofer with long, narrow, caudodorsal lobe and very short, caudoventral lobe (Fig. 1); aedeagus asymmetrical, tubelike in ventral view, constricted subapically and curved dorsally at apex, with several short setae subapically and one long, subterminal seta extending basally in lateral view (Figs. 3, 4), gonopore near middle of shaft on ventral surface; style long and slender in distal 2/3, enlarged at basal 1/3, tapered distally (Figs. 5, 6); plate long and moderately broad medially with few short distal setae (Fig. 2).

FEMALE.—Seventh sternum with caudal margin broadly bilobed (Fig. 7).

HOLOTYPE (male).—BRAZIL: Rondonia, Vilhena, 3.VIII.1983, Norman Penny (INPA).

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Figs. 1-7. *Paracariniolia longiseta*, n. sp.: 1, male pygofer, lateral view; 2, plate, ventral view; 3, aedeagus, lateral view; 4, aedeagus, ventral view; 5, left style, dorsal view; 6, left style, lateral view; 7, female seventh sternum, ventral view.

Allotype (female), same data as holotype except 29. VII. 1983 (INPA).

REMARKS.—This species is nearest to *dif-ferta* Nielson and can be distinguished by a row of short setae on the apical 1/4 of the aedeagal shaft with a long, subterminal seta.

Paracariniolia glabra, n. sp.

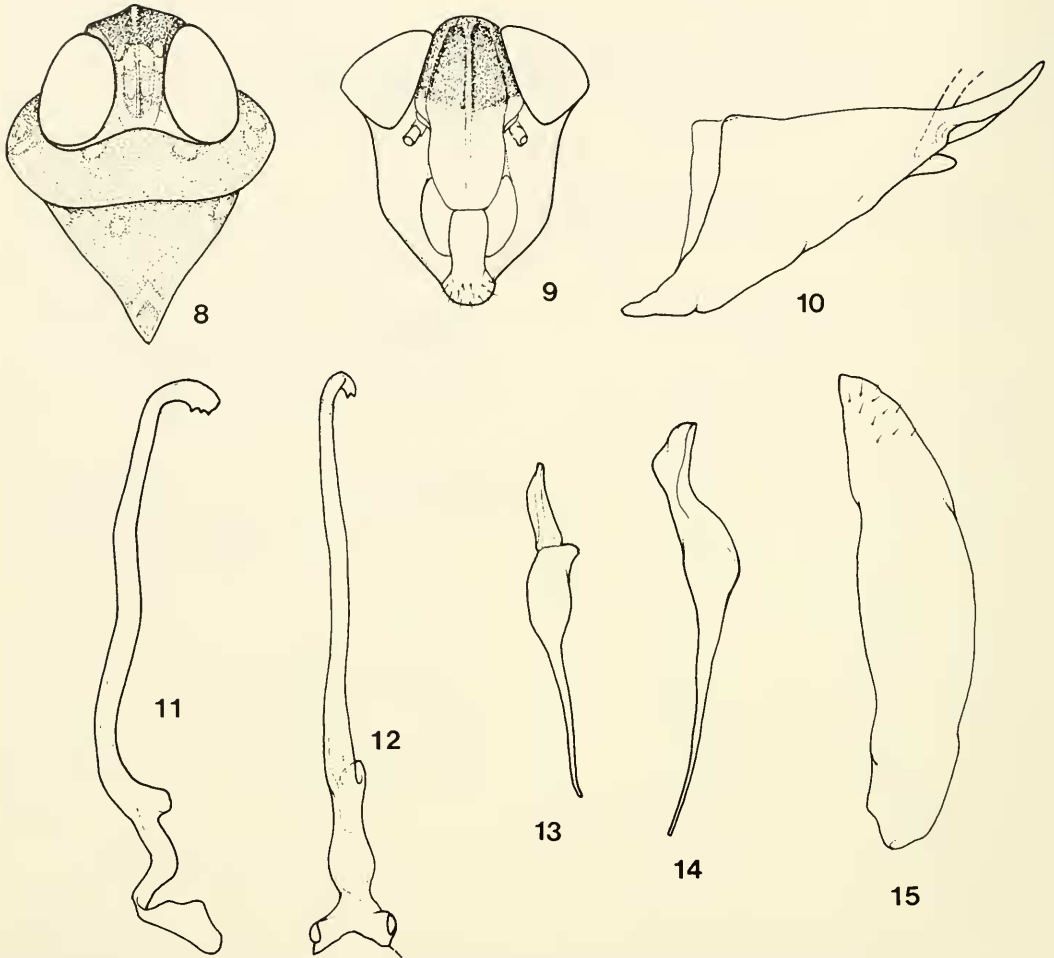
Figs. 8-15

LENGTH.—Male 6.90 mm.

General color as in *longiseta*; costal spots on forewing smaller, spot in 5th apical cell much reduced; markings on crown and face similar to *longiseta*. Similar in size and male genitalia to *guttulata*.

Head much narrower than pronotum (Fig. 8); crown very narrow, produced distally beyond anterior margin of eyes, width much narrower than width of eyes, lateral margins distinctly carinate; eyes very large, nearly globular; pronotum short, median length shorter than median length of crown; scutellum moderately large, median length greater than median length of pronotum; forewing elongate, venation typical (right forewing missing in type); clypeus long and narrow, with prominent median longitudinal carina; clypellus narrow, lateral margins expanded distally (Fig. 9).

MALE.—Pygofer as in *longiseta* (Fig. 10); aedeagus asymmetrical, tubular throughout



Figs. 8–15. *Paracarinioidia glabra*, n. sp.: 8, head, pronotum, and scutellum, dorsal view; 9, same, ventral view; 10, male pygofer, lateral view; 11, aedeagus, lateral view; 12, aedeagus, ventral view; 13, right style, ventral view; 14, right style, lateral view; 15, plate, ventral view.

shaft, slightly sinuate, without setae on shaft, apex curved dorsally and toothed on anterior margin (Figs. 11, 12), gonopore near middle of shaft; style very narrow in distal half (Figs. 13, 14); plate long and moderately broad, with several setae distally (Fig. 15).

FEMALE.—Unknown.

HOLOTYPE (male).—FRENCH GUIANA (Cayenne): Oyac-Conti-Cacao-Bief,—IX–X. 1914, R. Benoist (MNHN).

REMARKS.—*Paracarinioidia glabra* is similar in male genital characters to *P. guttulata* but can be separated by the lack of aedeagal setae and by the shorter style. The internal male genital structures (aedeagus, connec-

tive, and styles) of the holotype specimen were apparently lost after they were illustrated. The abdomen, pygofer, and plates remain in the attached microvial.

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